

OF CANDIDATES

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS ARE TYPICAL AMERICAN CITIZENS—CAREERS OF ACTIVITY.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York, October 27, 1858. He was educated privately and at Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1880; then for a year traveled in Europe, which later at intervals he revisited, and in 1881 published his first book, "The Naval War of 1812," characterized like his subsequent works, by "credible research, general accuracy and vigorous statement." He came into politics as a champion of civil service principles. In the autumn of 1881 he was elected to the State Assembly of New York from the Twenty-first district and served in that body continuously until 1884. He introduced into the Assembly the first civil service bill, passed in 1883. In 1884 he was chairman of the New York delegation to the National Republican convention. He was nominated in 1885 as an independent candidate for the New York mayoralty, but, though he received Republican endorsement, was defeated by Abram S. Hewitt, candidate of the United Democracy, who was elected by about 22,000 plurality.

In May, 1889, Mr. Roosevelt was made by President Harrison a member of the United States civil service commission, in which post he continued until May, 1895. During this six years' incumbency he endeavored to apply the test of merit to all executive positions, with the result that the commission assumed a position of importance it has never since lost, and civil service law gained a new vitality. At the beginning of his term of service, 14,000, at its close, 40,000 employees held their positions under the rules of the civil service.

A Police Commissioner. From the civil service commission Mr. Roosevelt resigned to become president of the board of New York police commissioners during the administration of Mayor Strong. At once he undertook the task of thorough reorganization. Among the principles insisted upon by him was an impartial application of the civil service idea to appointment to the police force and promotions in it. By his rigorous enforcement of laws and ordinances he gave unwonted effectiveness to the office. This post he relinquished in 1897 to become Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Secretary John D. Long in the first administration of President McKinley. Quickly acquiring the extensive detailed knowledge necessary to his post, he began to urge that preparation of the navy for warfare which contributed so signally to the triumph of the American arms at the Spanish-American war. He called for two appropriations of respectively \$800,000 and \$500,000, for ammunition for naval target practice. And though this was at the time deemed extravagant, it was later amply justified by the skill of American gunners as shown at Manila and Santiago.

On May 6, 1898, Mr. Roosevelt resigned his Assistant Secretaryship to enter the army. His experience in 1884-8 in the Eighth regiment, National Guard of New York, in which he had for a time served as captain, furnished some basis for his military career. He joined Leonard Wood, captain and surgeon, U. S. A. (now major general, U. S. A.), in recruiting the First United States volunteer cavalry, of which he became lieutenant colonel, with Wood as colonel. Notwithstanding he was second in command, his regiment, composed to a large extent of cowboys and hunters, was popularly known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders." On July 1, 1898, he led the victorious charge of the Rough Riders and the Ninth cavalry up San Juan hill, on July 11 was promoted colonel, and in September was mustered out.

Governor of New York. On September 27 he was nominated as Republican candidate for Governor of New York, obtaining 753 ballots to 218 for Gov. F. S. Black. He entered on an active campaign, visiting nearly every portion of the State; won the support of many independent Republicans and Democrats, and was elected by a plurality of 18,079 over Democratic opponent, Judge Andrew Van Wyck. Mr. Roosevelt at once declined to sanction the use of McKinley's second nomination by acclamation. On June 21, he went out on an extended tour of the State.

the Presidential chair. On September 14, 1901, he arrived at Buffalo, where the oath was administered by United States District Judge John R. Hazel. Upon his accession he announced that he would continue the policy of McKinley, whose Cabinet he retained; and his first act was to declare the 19th of September a day of National mourning and prayer.

During his political life Mr. Roosevelt's political pen has been constantly busy. He has written on a variety of subjects, including game and hunting, history, biography and political affairs. His further publications are: "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," a "Life of T. H. Benton," a "Life of Gouverneur Morris," "Ranch Life and Hunting Trail," "History of the City of New York," "Essays on Practical Politics," "The Wilderness Hunter," "The Winning of the West," "American Ideals," "The Rough Riders," a "Life of Oliver Cromwell," "The Strenuous Life." He wrote also in a collection "Hero Tales From American History," with H. C. Lodge, and the "Deer Family."

The best of his books is "The Winning of the West," the narrative of the conquest of the United States territory west of the Alleghenies, which takes good rank among authoritative works on United States history.

AN OHIO FARMER BOY WHO BECAME A SENATOR.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, was born on a farm near Unionville, Center, Union county, Ohio, on May 11, 1852. His father, Lorison M. Fairbanks, was a Vermont farmer and one of the pioneers of the Buckeye State, where he settled in 1836, and the son spent his youth in working on the farm with his father. He was naturally of a studious bent, and, like Lincoln, he spent every moment he could spare in poring over his books. After he had finished the district school he prepared himself for college, and was graduated with distinction from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1872. During his senior year he was editor of the "Western Collegian," and as a result of this his first work after he left Delaware was with the Associated Press.

He was agent for the Associated Press in Pittsburg and later in Cleveland, and in the intervals of his work he studied law. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, and in the same year moved to Indianapolis. There he has lived ever since and has come to be a leader of the bar in his State. He never held public office until he was elected to the United States Senate on January 10, 1897, although he had been active in politics for years before that time. He was chairman of the Republican State conventions of 1892 and 1898, and in 1893 was the Republican candidate for the Senate, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, David Turpie. He was delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896 and was its temporary chairman.

Senator Fairbanks' first conspicuous public service was in 1898, when he was a member of the United States and British joint commission. He took an active part in the adjustment of the questions relating to Canada which came before that body, especially those having reference to the seal fisheries of Alaska. Since 1885 Senator Fairbanks has been a trustee of his alma mater, and in 1889 he built a handsome gymnasium for the institution. He has always taken a lively interest in its welfare.

Named a College Mate. Immediately after he was admitted to the bar Senator Fairbanks was married to Cornelia Cole, with whom he had attended college at Delaware. Mrs. Fairbanks is herself very well known, serving just now her third term as president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The children, in the order of their ages, are, the daughter, Adelaide, wife of Ensign John W. Timmons, of the U. S. S. Kearsarge; Warren C., director of the Oliver Typewriter works, in Chicago, who was married in January to Helene Ethel Cassidy, daughter of Mrs. Edward T. Cassidy, of Brackenridge avenue, Pittsburg; Frederick C., a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1903, and who is now a student at the Columbian University Law School in Washington, D. C. The third son, Richard, is in the junior year at Yale College, and the fourth son, and youngest child, Robert, is a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., preparing for Princeton.

Senator Fairbanks' mother is still living, and is nearly 75 years of age.

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MEDICAL BLACK ART

OMENS OF GOOD AND BAD LUCK AND THE USE OF CHARMS.

Cutting Off Disease by a Barricade of Edged Weapons and Tools. Methods of Conjur'g Away Warts and Corns—The Rabbit's Foot Cure.

The greatest geniuses in the world were superstitious, and a study of the exhibit at the National museum illustrating medical black art, primitive practice of medicine and omens of ill and good luck will be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that learned and ignorant alike throughout the world—civilized and heathen—have their own peculiar beliefs.

This interesting and curious collection has a tendency to carry one back to the days when black art flourished and charms were believed to effect more cures than medicine and doctors. Notwithstanding the fact that such advancement has been made in medical science that a sane man should feel entirely complacent when ordered to place himself under the care of a physician for the treatment of a disease, believers in black art who inhabit the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the rice plantations of South Carolina go right along, putting their faith in omens and voodoo doctors, while persons in Japan and China swallow dried centipedes and spider dust.

The rich in both Japan and China pay the physician a fixed salary so long as the patient is well, but if health fails then the pay ceases until the doctor has set him right again. The poor cannot do this; hence a strict adherence to some form of "faith cure" or black art. In Japan a pill made of cotton earth, rosewater, musk, spider dust and coated with gold leaf is believed to be efficacious in almost every ordinary disease. In Russia there is a strong leaning toward the idea that everything lies in preventives, and a sick person's bed is frequently shut in with axes, hatchets, swords, knives and other edged tools so that all disease may be "cut off." Cold baths are not infrequently given in cases of fever. They run the "hot devil" out, and if this does not do the work—cure or kill—a big dose of common gunpowder is administered.

That the rules of sorcery—black art—are varied according to location is proved by a card attached to the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit and which if carried in the left hand pocket of a pair of trousers will ward off all manner of disease, from cholera infantum to a desire to run for the presidency. The rabbit's foot is a cure all for the negroes and poor whites in every southern state, and its powers are known and appreciated even in localities north of Mason and Dixon's line. The rabbit's foot keeps off the whole category of evil spirits as well as cures every known disease. The common buckeye ranks next to the rabbit's foot as a cure and preventive, and there are several specimens. The buckeye has its advocates in every state in the Union, and "testimonials" from persons in every town and hamlet could be secured to prove that nothing under the sun can work such wonders as the buckeye—sure cure for rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, lame back, straining, deafness, lax memory, etc.

Next in line of efficacy is the dried Irish potato, which must be carried in the right hand pocket and never permitted to be handled by a woman's hand. If directions are carried out the potato will keep the person free from dizziness, headache, snailpox, chills, fever, loss of sight, deafness, corns, bunions and a dozen or more other ailments to which flesh is heir. A remedy for whooping cough is given upon one of the neat white cards in the case with these other cures. A lock of hair is to be cut from the head of the child having the disease and put between two pieces of bread. The sandwich is then fed to the family dog, and if he eats it the child will not get well, but if he coughs it up, then the child will recover right away. To ward off evil one of the cards advises repeating:

God made man, and man made money;
God made the bee, and the bee made honey;
God made Satan, and Satan made sin;
God made a big hole to put Satan in.

When Mr. Carnegie was in Washington at the dedication of the library which he gave to the city he was walking with Commissioners West and Macfarland, and, seeing a pin on the pavement, he stooped and picked it up. A card is in the case at the museum reading:

See a pin and pick it up,
And all your life you'll have good luck.
See a pin and let it lie,
You'll come to want before you die.

A brass key down the back is guaranteed to stop nose bleeding, and a medium sized key is on exhibition to give the proper size to be used. Several knots tied in a piece of cotton thread show the manner of conjuring warts and causing them to leave any part of the human body. For every wart tie a knot in a thread, bury where no one can see, and when the thread rots the warts will disappear. Another wart remover is to pick the wart with a needle until the blood comes and then wipe the blood off with a linen rag and bury rag and needle at the hour of 5:15 under a sassafras bush.

A sure corn cure is given in the following prescription: Repeat a Scriptural passage immediately after waking up in the morning, turn over twice and face the east, then rub the corn or corns with spittle. Three applications three mornings in succession will remove the annoyances.

To persons afflicted with night sweats is promised a speedy cure if they will place a bowl or pan of cold water under the bed in which they sleep, and those who suffer from cramps need

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LONDON, June 24.—The Times, the only London morning paper which prints an editorial on the platform adopted by the National Republican convention at Chicago, says that the platform bears the stamp of the individuality of President Roosevelt, and excites admiration for its adroitness, as well as for its strength.

"Adroit it unquestionably is," says the Times, "but save in the few points where the hand of the politician is visibly impressed upon it, it seems to be bold and clear and consistent. What the judgment of the people will be it would be neither prudent nor politic at present to forecast, but be it what it may, it must determine great issues not for the United States alone, but for civilized mankind."

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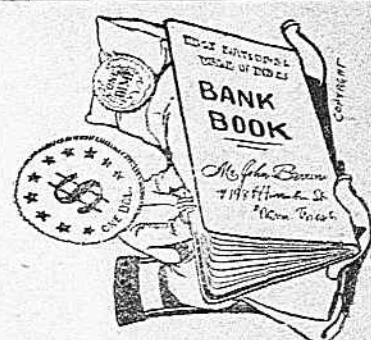
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